



PAR ENTÉ



À LA



PLAIS

ANTERIE



PFA – Pelagic Freezer Trawler Association

Prime example is the “Pelagic Freezer Trawler Association” (PFA) to point up particularly the damaging impact of European companies on fish resources and fishery communities of West Africa. The EU tries to avoid the problem of overfishing in Europe by relocating their float overseas. Millions of taxpayers’ money is used by public authority to buy concessions for fishing in West Africa and in the Pacific Ocean. (2012, Greenpeace)

African governments and elites want fishing companies to fish their waters. Leasing their fishing rights is an important source of income for many African governments. This is true especially for the agreements with the European Union. Most agreements, not only with the EU, are a bad deal for Africa, contributing less to local value added than domestic fishing. (2014, Contributoria, Peter Dörrie)



KRAFT – Kraft Heinz Company

The food concern processes and markets eatables worldwide, particularly in North America – amongst others peanut oil and -butter. Dependence on the humble peanut is a rough go. No country knows this conundrum better than Senegal, West Africa’s leading peanut producer. Since the colonial period, Senegal has been trapped in a peanut monoculture.

In the meantime, Senegal’s raw peanuts flow non-stop to China, which is snapping up every last nut on the market. This is great for farmers, which are rubbing their hands as peanut prices climb to new heights on the back of Chinese demand. But, this leaves Senegal relying on exports of a low-value commodity and earning scant dollars in the process. Or, as the American expression goes, Senegal is left working for peanuts. (2016, At Origin Blog)



TOTAL – French mineral oil company

Total has signed an agreement to explore for oil and gas off Senegal’s Atlantic coast, boosting the prospect of major oil developments in the West African country. Under the deal Total will explore in the deepwater Rufisque Offshore Profond Block where it will be the operator with a 90 percent stake and Senegal’s state-run oil company Petrosen will hold the remaining 10 percent. Total’s investment marks a new direction in Senegal where it currently owns 174 service stations but has no actual production, and fits with its goal of making cheaper investments with the hope of greater returns. (2017, Reuters)

Opposition coalition “Manko Thakao Senegal” – which means “to take care of Senegal” in the local Wolof language – is protesting [...] to register their dissatisfaction over the deal and other alleged human rights violations by the government. (2017, Anadolu Agency)



SODEFITEX – Societe de Developpement et des Fibres Textiles

The bondage of the peasants is increased by the power of Sodefitex. Whoever wants to export cotton (concerning also fair-trade), can operate this only via this company, which belongs to the French state-owned enterprise Dagrif by fifty percent. To produce, one needs credit. This a peasant gets only at the Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole, and yet this bank asks Sodefitex to confirm solvency and expertise of all obligors. One can imagine, how “easy” farmers would get a loan, if they want to export directly – thus competing with Sodefitex. Above all, the export for Sodefitex is a losing bargain because of the expensive Euro. But also without the exchange rate risk, Senegal’s farmers are in an inferior position to the engineered US-cotton cultivation. Even without US-subsidies [...] US-farmers still could take three times higher prices as their African competitors. (2008, Die Presse, Oliver Grimm)



INDORAMA – globally acting parent company of phosphate-mining ICS (Industries Chimiques du Sénégal)

Organic family farming has the capacity to stimulate natural regeneration of phosphorus which makes the mining of phosphate unnecessary. Moreover, family farming is capable of reducing rural poverty and improves food security by stimulating local economies through employment, increased income and livelihoods for local communities. [...]

Koudiadiène and other villages in the region such as Lamlam are covered with a white carpet of toxic dust. The phosphate rocks are extracted via open mine pits, emitting a lot of toxic dust, which has a negative effect on public health (lung diseases), and also on soil fertility and biodiversity. In effect, the plants covered in toxic dust are slowly perishing. As a result harvests have gone down and the remaining crops contain toxic dust and are not fit for human or animal consumption. (2015, Africa Europe Faith and Justice Network, Gino Brunswijck)

The inhabitants of Gad can no longer cultivate their fields, annexed by the mine or polluted by dust and repeated acid leaks. In October 2014, a major sulfuric acid leak by ICS at its site in Taiba contaminated the villages of Gad and Ngomène. The residents suffered chest pains, persistent coughs, blurred vision, and headaches. (2018, Environmental Justice Atlas)